Saturday Night

MARCH 31ST 1956 TEN CENTS

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The Very Reverend Georges-Henri Lévesque: The Battle of Ideas (Page 11).

The Front Page

CANADIAN football, a game that is now run largely by imported coaches for the benefit of American college boys and refugees from American professional teams, continues to suffer from rule changes. The major eastern and western leagues have decided to count six points for a touchdown, instead of the traditional five, mainly because American touchdowns are worth six points. Their players will no longer go bare-legged, but will wear stockings — it's neater, and besides, the professionals in the U.S. wear stockings. Presumably, if the Americans decide to shave their heads and have the Stars and Stripes tattooed on their skulls, the "Canadian" coaches will have their players do the same, even to the S and S. After all, what *would* a Canadian use as a distinctive patriotic design?

Hair and Freedom

THERE HAVE been several cases recently of police magistrates ordering haircuts for young men coming before them. They have done so not because the hair was matted or vermin-ridden, but because it was cut in a style that did not conform with the magistrates' ideas of how hair ought to be cut.

There is no doubt that the magistrates exceeded their authority. It is none of their business how a man, young or old, wears his hair. Their job is not to dictate style but to administer justice. A petty point? Not at all. There

Crisis in the Colleges
by John A. Irving: Page 7

Her charm and grace are made of many things

BERMUDA

Bermuda is only twenty-four miles long yet within its small area are any number of things which charm visitors into going back year after year.

Bermuda is a group of 365 islands. One for each day in the year, so Bermudians say. Sailing among them is a never-ending pleasure. Golf, tennis, fishing, cycling, picnicking are all-year sports. Bermuda's beaches are wide, pink and soft. The water is blue, inviting and refreshing. Bermuda's houses are unique—an artful blending of white roofs, pastel-coloured walls and massive chimneys. And flowers—Hibiscus, Oleander, Bougainvillea; Easter lilies—splash the Islands with brilliant hues.

Bermuda is only 700 miles from the mainland. It's easy to get to for a holiday whether you go leisurely by ocean liner or speedily by plane. The Islands' hotels are noted for their service, food, accommodations and sports facilities. And guest houses open wide their doors to Bermuda's easy way of living.

There are many details to be considered in planning any holiday. But you'll save yourself a lot of time and trouble by talking things over with your travel agent. Helpful too is the Bermuda Vacation Kit which you can get by writing to: The Bermuda Trade Development Board, 620 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, N. Y.

In a quiet cove the sea runs up to meet new friends to play with.

is no single massive assault in Canada against the individual's right to choose for himself how he is to cut his hair or tailor his opinions. But there is an accumulation of small attacks. Isolated, they may seem insignificant. Together, they are a formidable and frightening invasion of personal freedom.

There has been quite an outcry recently about the refusal of Jehovah's Witnesses to accept blood transfusions. There have even been demands that a law be passed to force them to accept when transfusions are considered necessary by the attending doctors.

The Witnesses refuse this particular form of medical help because they believe it is against Biblical law. Obviously, it is a sincere belief, based on their interpretation of certain passages in the New and Old Testaments. We may believe that the interpretation is wrong and that the Witnesses are misguided, ignorant and superstitious, but we cannot deny them the right to read the Bible in their own way. If we do, we limit our own freedom to worship, particularly if we do not belong to whatever church is numerically the strongest. And if we try to legislate against superstition and ignorance, who among us will not stand condemned?

Whether children should be permitted to be the victims of their parents' beliefs is another, and much more subtle, argument. But if adults are forced to conform constantly to majority opinion or to the idiosyncracies of men in authority, the children will be saved only for a world scarcely worth living in.

Problem for All

SEVERAL Canadian newspapers have devoted many columns of their space recently to the explosive racial problem in the southern United States. Some have even sent their own reporters into the South to supplement the accounts given by the big news agencies. The reporting in general has been excellent, careful, factual and free from superficiality and hysteria. Its most unfortunate aspect has been the concentration of headlines on the violent news, with much more conservative treatment of equally significant reports about constructive rather than destructive developments.

Some Canadians have been puzzled by this attention to what seems to be strictly a regional American news story. Some of the Canadian comment, it is true, has been insufferably stuffy and pious. But what is happening in the southern U.S. between the blacks and the whites is of far more than regional significance. It has both social and political meaning for Canadians—as well as a lesson.

The militancy of the southern Negro, suddenly apparent but a long time growing, is part of a global upheaval. All over the world people with black, brown or yellow skins are rebelling against domination and exploitation by whites. Even after they have won independence, they continue to be at best mistrustful of their former masters and at worst full of hatred for them. Of all the white nations, the United States had the best chance to win back the friendship and respect of the colored people as they groped for freedom. But even without State Department fumbling, the chance has been jeopardized by the struggle in the South. That is the political significance for Canada. If the Americans lose, Canadians lose; by geography and by the harsh divisions of political ideologies, we are forced to share in the successes and failures of American policy.

Riot at the University of Alabama: A meaning for Canada.

Segregation because of color or race exists in Canada, but it is an isolated rather than a general problem. Public institutions and conveyances are open to all, on equal terms. But there are here more subtle forms of segregation. One, for instance, persists in the field of education. A child born in a poor village in, say, New Brunswick does not have the educational opportunities of a child born in a prosperous community in British Columbia. There are serious inequalities within as well as between provinces. This situation has none of the explosive emotional content of the color problem, and requires only good sense and some leadership for correction. But we cannot ignore it while we advise the Americans on *their* problems.

Little Cabbages

JEAN-PAUL St. Laurent has finally denied that during his election campaign in Temiscouata he described himself as "not only Papa's son but Mamma's little cabbage". When he uttered those words, he told a Toronto audience, he was merely quoting what a Quebec newspaper supposed he was going to say. He quoted in fun, and the whole thing was just a jolly comedy of errors. It is of little importance to anyone but the St. Laurents, of course. Indeed, it would be strange if Jean-Paul were not his Mamma's little cabbage at home or abroad, and just as strange if he were not also Papa's little cabbage in Parliament, green, quiet, and well-rooted. What may be important is that St. Laurent *fils* has learnt his first big lesson in politics: never, never try to be funny. People do not like to entrust their affairs to comedians. And that's the way it will be until the voters develop a much keener sense of the absurd.

Parks and Schools

PEERING into the future is always a pleasant pastime if one can manage to forget about most of the unpleasant realities of the present. The Gordon Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects has given many individuals and organizations an excellent opportunity to indulge in this pastime. Even the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities, as hard-headed and pragmatic a group as any, could not resist a little day-dreaming in its brief to the Commission. In the future, the mayors of Canada could see more parks, halls, museums and libraries adorning their municipalities.

This sort of day-dreaming is good for politicians, particularly those in charge of municipal affairs. Most communities in Canada could do with more parks, halls and so on. But they also need many other things—in particular more and better schools, staffed by more and better teachers. Parks are an asset only if they are something more than idling places for illiterates and can be reached with only a reasonable amount of difficulty. Museums are excellent—for people who have been schooled to appreciate them and use them intelligently. Concert halls are not ends in

themselves; they are justified by the artists and audiences they house.

All these things cost money. Municipal officials claim that their tax resources are already over-strained by the inescapable demands of a growing population for more schools and such unglamorous but necessary services as sewers and roads. Provincial politicians claim that, unless the Federal Government agrees to a more generous sharing of revenues, they will be unable to give the municipalities any more help, at least not in any appreciable amount.

That is the dilemma, and there is not much hope that the municipalities will find their way out of it by any other means than the one they've been using—building the schools that must be built and subdividing the potential park-land to provide more taxpayers to help pay for the schools.

This is all based on the assumption, of course, that all governments in Canada spend their money wisely. But it would be a mistake to accept that assumption without question. What is undoubtedly needed is critical examination of taxation in Canada—its purposes, its uses, its distribution, its division by government. A Royal Commission should be doing this. Its findings, with those of the Gordon Commission, would make two parts of a whole.

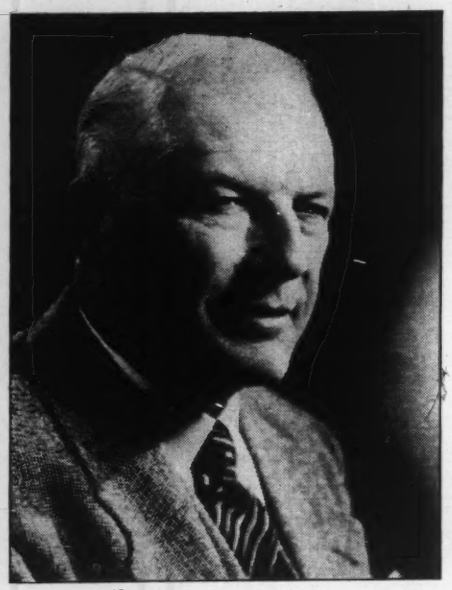
Political Approach

CONSIDERABLE election talk is being heard these days, and the CBC has already made some plans for dividing up free time on television among the various parties. All of which should be a pretty strong hint to politicians that it's time for them to polish up their TV acts.

They might begin by scrapping the official desk. All speeches made from behind a flat official desk sound the same—official and flat—whether the speaker is appealing for a vote, describing the ravages of the spruce budworm or just urging the public to mail early in time for Christmas. It might be a good idea, too, to leave the prepared address at home. Old-fashioned forensics have no place in the family living-room. The approach here should be easy and relaxed, informal yet informed; a chatty survey of general conditions leading up, more or less incidentally, to a friendly request for a vote. As far as possible, in fact, it should be the approach of the man next door, who has dropped in for a friendly talk and hopes to borrow the lawn-mower.

Monopolies

CONSIDERING how sharply the personalities of members of the Federal Government seem to be split, we would not be surprised if they managed each night to get into



Dr. McCann: Thud of a hint.

bed from both sides at the same time. Their speeches and legislation, for example, show them to be the deadly enemies of monopoly practices—and the jealous guardians of monopoly. For two decades they have been aware of the excessive powers of the CBC, and have defended them in defiance of Liberal principles. Only now do they show signs of remembering those principles. Meanwhile, they seem as determined as ever to protect the monopoly of the TCA.

Revenue Minister McCann, who communicates CBC policy to the Commons, dropped a hint recently in the House that there would be a change. And when Dr. McCann, who is as subtle as a pie in the face, drops a hint, it really thuds. This one came as the Fowler Commission prepared to study Canadian broadcasting, and as the Liberal-controlled Legislature of Manitoba voted 47 to 5 in favor of a resolution suggesting that an independent body be appointed to regulate Canadian radio and television. The *Winnipeg Free Press*, the strong voice of Liberalism in the West, commented: "The overwhelming vote in the Manitoba Legislature was in no way an attack upon the CBC as such. It was a vote against a type of monopoly control that is constitutionally quite unjustified."

George Marler: Feeble defence.

There is as much opposition to the TCA monopoly, but here the Government shows no sign of retreat. The latest word on this subject was given Parliament by Transport Minister Marler. Why was there such a fuss about competition for TCA? was his implied question. Why should there not be a similar demand that TCA compete on routes served by private air lines? He did not put his argument in the form of questions, which is a pity. The answers are obvious and cannot be challenged. There should be competition on all routes, on a fair and equal basis. On some routes, undoubtedly, there is not enough traffic to support more than one line, but the Government has seen to it that these are left to private operators and that the ones with the heaviest traffic are reserved for TCA.

Mr. Marler also argues that competition would not improve the service that TCA now provides. The Transport Minister possibly gets preferred treatment at the airports. In any case, it is a strange opinion to be held by a Liberal minister in an administration that proclaims, in its legislation against combines, that agreements to restrict competition are evil, no matter what the ultimate effect on the customer.

Russian Women

THE ATTITUDE of the Soviet leaders to Russian women is a rather ambivalent one. Its citations and orders go to the highly fertile, domestic woman, its political awards to the hard-core careerist. In honor of motherhood, the Soviet regime has created an ascending list of orders. The Motherhood Medal (1st and 2nd class) is for mothers who have given birth to five or six children. Motherhood Glory (1st, 2nd and 3rd class) is awarded to mothers of seven, eight or nine children. The sweepstakes award, Mother Heroine, goes to the producer of ten children, and is accompanied by a special certificate issued by the Praesidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. As far as is known, Madame Ekaterina Fursteva, recently elected the first woman member of the Praesidium, is not entitled to a certificate or even to a Motherhood Glory citation (3rd class). She has other formidable qualifications, however. She won the approval of her superiors by proving herself sufficiently ruthless to control the half million party members living in Moscow. Her methods, from what we hear, could not be described as motherly.

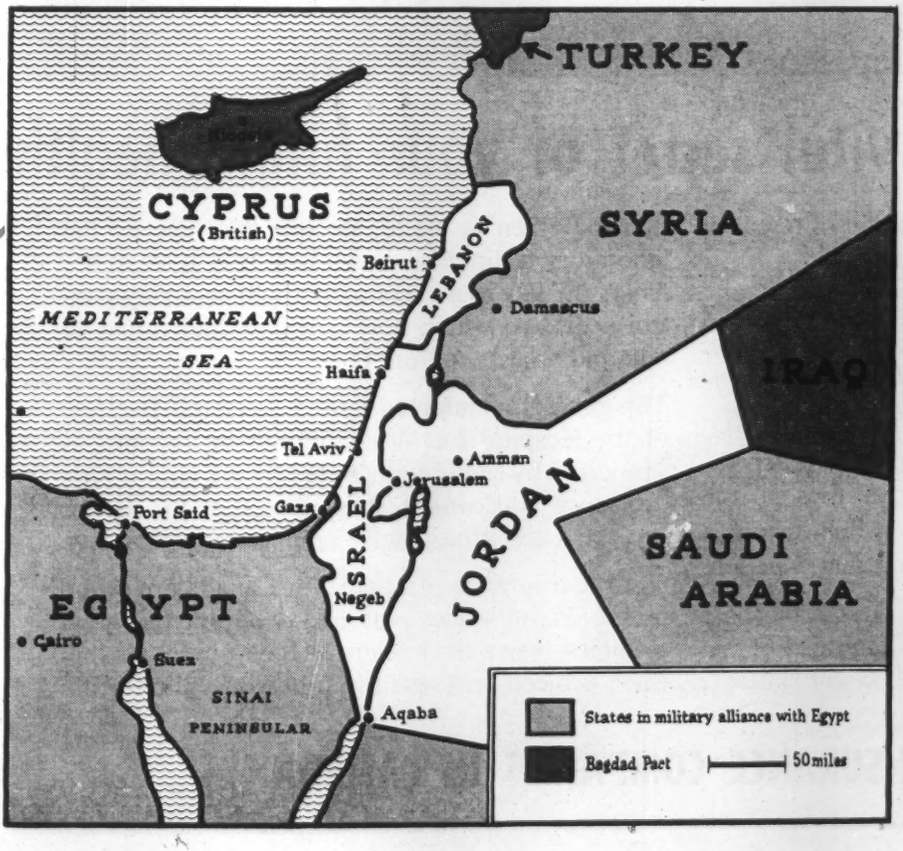
Sharett and Ben-Gurion of Israel with UN's Hammarskjold.

Abdel Gamal Nasser of Egypt and King Saud of Saudi Arabia.

Crisis in Capsule

FOUR conflicts combine to make one crisis. (1) All Arab states oppose Israel, which has called for Western arms. (2) Egypt, in military alliance with Saudi Arabia and Syria, contends with Iraq for Arab supremacy. Iraq joined Britain and Turkey in the Bagdad Pact. (3) Saudi Arabia uses American oil royalties to finance subversion in a dynastic feud with Iraq and Jordan. Lebanon and Jordan try to stay neutral. (4) Britain and the U.S. are unable to reach policy agreement owing to divergent oil interests and political commitments. Britain tries to hold its military base in Cyprus.

King Faisal II (left) of Iraq with his cousin, young King Hussein of Jordan.



Nuri Said of Iraq. Menderes of Turkey.

Oil: wealth and trouble for Iraq.

She may hold a vital secret of your future health

Here you are eye-witnessing a method of research that has recently made medical history.

Known as "tissue culture", it is the method by which the famous Salk polio vaccine is produced. *But this same technique now holds exciting promise of bringing immunity to a host of other diseases!*

Meningitis, pneumonia, influenza, measles, chickenpox, mumps – these are but a few of the diseases which medical science is fighting on a world-wide front with this shining new weapon.

Like polio, all of these ills can be caused by some kind of virus. Some viruses can now be isolated and grown in tissue cultures. After being "killed", they may then be made into safe vaccines. So the laboratory technician shown here may have in her hands the key to a vaccine that will someday control a disease which now is a potential threat to you and your loved ones.

This project, conducted by the Research Institute of the Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto, is supported by funds contributed by the nation's *life insurance companies*. It is one of many similar projects supported wholly or in part in this way.

The life insurance companies in Canada are proud to be playing some part in furthering the great progress of medical science. It is our hope that these projects will result in a healthier life for all.

THE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN CANADA

L-1355FM

Canadian universities are inadequate even for the needs of today. During the next ten years they face steadily increasing demands.

The Crisis in the Colleges

by John A. Irving

A CRISIS faces higher education in Canada. And Canadian business can and must do something about it.

The principal factor in the development of this crisis is the rapid and continuing increase in the birth rate in Canada—especially in Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia—since the Second World War. The elementary school enrolment in Ontario, for example, rose from 527,000 in 1942 to approximately 880,000 in 1955; and the secondary school enrolment during the same years from 109,000 to approximately 170,000. The Ontario Government estimates that the elementary school enrolment will rise to 1,278,000 in 1965 and to 1,499,000 by 1975; the secondary school enrolment to 313,000 in 1965 and to 440,000 by 1975.

This remarkable increase in the population of elementary and secondary schools will, within ten years, produce a corresponding increase in student enrolment in our colleges and universities. The non-veteran undergraduate enrolment in Ontario's universities and colleges rose only from 9,050 in 1921 to 10,446 by 1947; but by 1955 it had risen to approximately 20,400. The Ontario Government estimates that it will rise to 42,700 by 1965 and to 87,000 by 1975.

Consider the situation that will confront the University of British Columbia. At present its enrolment is 6,300. A recent estimate predicts 15,000 by 1965; 26,000 by 1975; and 37,000 by 1985.

All the estimates of the student enrolment that may be expected by 1965 indicate that the existing facilities of our universities will be woefully inadequate to meet even minimum academic requirements at that time. They are inadequate even for the needs of today.

At the present time every Canadian university needs considerably more money for new buildings and current expenditure than it has available. At the University of British Columbia, for example, much instruction in the Faculty of Arts is still being carried on in a building that was considered "temporary" when it was erected in 1925, and wartime huts brought to the campus after 1945 are also extensively used. At the University of Toronto, the world-famous department of psychology has been forced to occupy old houses for over thirty years.

In a country whose university facilities are already inadequate how may the needs of the future be best met? In some quarters it has been suggested that new universities should be established. The funds at present available for existing institutions indicate that such a course would be financially inadvisable. The expansion of the universities we already have, coupled with the development of junior colleges and technological institutes, seems a wiser solution of the problem. It should also be emphasized that, if educational standards are not to deteriorate, the new junior colleges must be closely affiliated with parent universities, and not be allowed, as in the United States, to develop on their own responsibility.

Old houses for lecture rooms.

The provision of properly trained teachers for expanding universities and new junior colleges presents even more difficult financial problems than the building of adequate lecture room, laboratory, and library facilities.

Universities have already experienced keen competition from government, industry, and U.S. institutions, which are luring away many of the best professors by offering larger financial rewards. In the future, we may expect that competition for the best brains will increase rather than diminish. Nor can Canadian universities expect to recruit personnel from the British Isles or other Commonwealth countries. The entire Anglo-American world will be

Where the Money Comes From and How It's Spent

Based on financial reports of 23 Canadian universities and colleges for financial year ending in 1955.

INCOME		EXPENDITURE	
Total	**$53,045,443**	**Total**	**$52,923,696**
Government grants	**42. %**	**Instruction**	**60.6%**
Students' fees	**29.6%**	**Research**	**14.3%**
Research	**13.6%**	**Plant maintenance**	**14.3%**
Endowment	**6.1%**	**Administrative**	**5.9%**
Gifts, grants	**4.5%**	**General Expenses**	**3.5%**
Outside services	**2.5%**	**Bursaries, etc.**	**1.4%**
Miscellaneous	**1.6%**		
Dining rooms, etc.	**0.1%**		

Government grants were divided as follows: Provincial 80.5%, Federal 18.7%, Municipal 0.8%. They totalled $22,261,355. Income for research came from grants for sponsored or assisted projects and endowments.

This information is based on figures supplied by the 23 schools reporting to the Canadian Association of University Business Officers. All the largest universities and colleges are included. There are 33 institutions in Canada that grant degrees.

faced with the same crisis and the same shortages.

It is clear that much more financial support than has hitherto been available will be required in the future to maintain our universities at a reasonable standard of excellence. How much money will be needed? Figures prepared by the Ontario Government provide an index for Canada as a whole of the extent to which operating costs and capital expenditures may be expected to increase during the next twenty years.

Current expenditures for Ontario's universities and colleges stood at $6,241,583 in 1936; $9,582,278 in 1946; and $23,500,000 in 1954. It is estimated that they will rise to $54,300,000 by 1965; and to $111,100,000 by 1975.

It is more difficult to predict future capital requirements. Apart from the cost of establishing junior colleges and advanced technical institutes, it is estimated that the existing universities and colleges of Ontario will require between $75 and $100 million for capital expenditures during the next ten years. The actual requirement has been arbitrarily set at $85 million, $25 million to be spent by 1960, and the remaining $60 million by 1965.

Where is the money coming from? In the future, as in the past, universities have relied upon three sources of support: governments, individuals, and industry. Whether they wish it or not, both provincial and federal governments will be forced by the sheer pressure of the crisis to increase university grants on an unprecedented scale. Universities will be forced, equally, to make more drastic appeals to their graduates than they have hitherto considered advisable or possible.

Many industrialists will reply immediately that high income and corporation taxes have killed the goose that might have laid golden eggs for our universities. Let us examine the vadility of this assertion.

Canada's present tax laws permit corporations to deduct five per cent of their taxable income for charitable purposes. Yet, as the Rev. Dr. H. J. Somers, President of St. Francis Xavier University, has discovered, the corporations of Canada contributed, for all charitable purposes, only three-fourths of one per cent in 1946 and only nine-tenths of one per cent in 1951.

Professor Irving teaches ethics and philosophy at the Univ. of Toronto.

Further analysis of the charitable givings of 878 corporations reveals that in 1946 only a seventh of such givings went to universities, and in 1951 only a tenth. In spite of such niggardly support of higher education, it must be emphasized that if business and industry are to fulfil their responsibilities some revision of our tax laws seems necessary.

In marked contrast to Canada, American business and industrial enterprises have already realized that the need for highly trained personnel is so great that financial support of universities is part of the "essential cost of doing business and staying in business". An interesting plan for co-operative giving has recently been worked out in the United States: 33 state and regional associations, including 400 universities and colleges, have been formed; these associations seek financial support from private enterprise, and divide the proceeds among the institutions. Under the impact of this and other plans, American private enterprise, excluding the Ford Foundation, contributed in 1955 approximately $100 million to universities and colleges, and it is predicted that by 1970 such annual giving will amount to over $500 million. The apathetic attitude of Canadian private enterprise to higher education becomes abundantly clear when it is realized that industrial support of our universities has been of the order of only $3-$4 million annually.

Before presenting a specific proposal to private enterprise, we must answer the questions: What does it cost to educate a student? What proportion of the total cost is borne by the student and by his university?

Although comparative figures concerning educational costs for various specialties or professions cannot be obtained, it is possible for a university to estimate fairly accurately the average cost of educating a "student". On the basis of figures submitted by the universities in the province, the Ontario government has estimated that in 1954 current expenditure per student averaged approximately $1,100, being somewhat lower for the smaller, and somewhat higher for the larger institutions.

In 1955 for twenty-three universities and colleges the weighted average of student fees to total income (excluding ancillary enterprises like residences and dining-halls) was 29.6 per cent. Similarly, the weighted average of government grants to total income was 42 per cent, that of gifts and grants for both general and specific operating purposes was 4.5 per cent (.8 for the former, 3.7 for the latter), and that of net endowment income for both general and specific purposes was 6.1 per cent (3.6 for the former, 2.5 for the latter).

These figures indicate that in Ontario, for example, a student contributes annually approximately 30 per cent or $330 to the cost of his education, while his university contributes $770. Over a four-year period in arts or engineering the total cost to the university of educating a student exceeds $3,000, while in medicine it would be considerably larger.

Private enterprise in Canada needs a code by which the measure of business and industrial responsibility for financial support of universities may be specifically assessed. The key figure in that code is $3,000.

For each university graduate, in whatever field, who is given his initial employment by a business or industrial enterprise, that enterprise should contribute to the university that trained him at least $3,000. The adoption of such a code by private enterprise in Canada would help to resolve, if it did not entirely alleviate, the financial crisis facing our universities. At the same time, it would bring the contribution of private enterprise to higher education in Canada more into line with the contribution of business in the U.S.

The age of automation, into which we are now entering, requires an unprecedented development of higher education. Private enterprise in Canada has not yet learned that it must assume a share of the financial burden. It needs the code we have proposed to guide it.

Industry's Contribution to Higher Education

United States* . . $150,000,000 = $85 per Student

Canada . . . . . $ 4,000,000 = $62 per Student

** Includes Ford Foundation Plan—$50,000,000*

Percentage of potential students actually enrolled: U.S., 19.3; Canada, 7.2.

Canada's Wettest Dry Province

"We must hold the line," say the temperance people. Meanwhile bootlegging flourishes.

by Edward Grolier

ONE DAY in late February the Canadian Pacific Railway announced that its Bay of Fundy ferry, the *Princess Helene*, would open a cocktail bar this summer as an added attraction for tourists. The ferry makes a daily return trip between Saint John, NB, and Digby, NS.

In most sections of Canada this announcement would have been accepted as a matter of routine, but not in New Brunswick.

The newspaper carrying the report was hardly on the streets before the temperance people were girding themselves for battle. The Saint John branch of the Women's Christian Temperance Union was the first to swing into action with a brisk pronouncement that it would take the matter to the provincial cabinet in Fredericton.

The CPR, keenly aware of New Brunswick's unique liquor laws, had been careful to make it clear that the bar would be open only during the three-hour trip and that it would be closed tight as a prohibitionist's gullet while in port.

Nevertheless, the temperance people felt this was another infringement on the rights of those who did not wish to drink. It was another outlet available to the people of New Brunswick and must be opposed.

"We must hold the line," says Nicholas C. Bursey, who heads the highly-vocal New Brunswick Temperance Federation.

This ever-present opposition by the temperance people and a natural reluctance on the part of the government to handle a particularly hot potato are two reasons why New Brunswick has liquor laws which are both archaic and ridiculous.

Under present regulations, liquor can be legally purchased only in government stores, by the bottle, and consumed only in the residence of the purchaser. Because of this, New Brunswick is known as one of Canada's two so-called "dry" provinces, the other being Prince Edward Island.

Yet to say that the term "dry" is misleading is one of the great understatements of the day. Many New Brunswickers, like their brothers in Nova Scotia and PEI, pride themselves on being rather able rum-drinkers, a hardy tradition linked with the sea and the men who go down to it in ships.

Privately, members of the government admit that the liquor laws are hopelessly out of date. But new liquor legislation has long been considered a means of political suicide in New Brunswick and the government naturally has no desire to commit hara-kiri simply to please the "wets" of the province.

Under the present liquor system, the province makes an annual net profit of about $6 million on its liquor sales. But a man can be jailed if he is caught taking a single drink in public.

Cocktail lounges and taverns are prohibited, yet the all-powerful NB Liquor Control Board sells liquor to private clubs which have lush bars where members and guests can drink in quiet and comfort without fear of prosecution. Getting preferred treatment under the present system, but technically operating outside the law, are golf and curling clubs, social clubs, veterans' organizations and fraternal groups. If they run a quiet club, avoid gambling and vice, they get a clean bill of health and all the liquor they want. But there still are not enough privileged clubs

Taverns and cocktail lounges are prohibited BUT *private clubs have well-stocked bars.*
A man can be jailed for drinking in public BUT *the Government makes $6 million in liquor profits.*
The Government spends $180,000 to attract tourists BUT *drives them away by its restrictive liquor law.*
There is pressure for a Royal Commission BUT *first there'll be a provincial election.*

LEFT, *General E. W. Sansom, Liquor Board Administrative Officer: "Just a case of fair play" in beer sales.* RIGHT, *John S. Taylor, Hotel Association President who wants a Royal Commission set up to recommend "a basis for more enlightened legislation" and keep tourists from leaving.*

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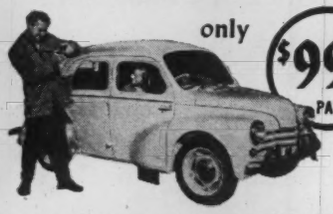
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Pronounce it "cop-key"

to go around. As a result, bootlegging flourishes in all sections of the province.

Criticized as being inadequate alternately by the "wets" and then the "drys", the New Brunswick Intoxicating Liquor Act gives the commissioner of the NB Liquor Control Board widespread and almost unlimited powers. He can order the search of a suspected bootlegging establishment without the formality of a warrant, and he even has the power to reduce or cancel jail sentences and return fines.

Meanwhile, New Brunswick has been adding thousands of dollars to its tourist promotion budget in recent years. Still more money is spent in advertising and promotions by hotel and resort owners. "And after we spend all this money, we drive the tourist into Quebec, Nova Scotia or Maine by refusing to take a realistic stand on the liquor question," say the province's hotel owners.

The American tourist stopping at one of the province's leading hotels after a long day on the road wants a drink or two before dinner. It is part of his way of life and he can't believe his ears when he is told there is no cocktail lounge.

WHAT THEY SAY

Hotel Owners: "After we spend all this money, we drive the tourist into Quebec, Nova Scotia, or Maine by refusing to take a realistic stand on the liquor question."

Temperance Federation: "We're dead set against any more outlets. We think the present illegal clubs should be closed and the laws strictly enforced."

Government: Silence.

"Many of them simply pack up and hit for the nearest border," according to some hotel officials.

One of New Brunswick's strongest proponents of a new liquor system in recent years has been John S. Taylor, a 36-year-old bachelor who is president of the NB Hotel Association. With hotels in Saint John, the province's leading city, and St. Andrews, the internationally-famous summer resort, Taylor has made a detailed study of the situation. With added revenue from cocktail lounges, he is convinced NB could bring its hotels up to the standard of those anywhere in Canada. And he has statistics to prove that Canada's multi-million-dollar hotel industry obtains more revenue from its liquor sales than from the combined room rentals and meal sales.

The New Brunswick Hotel Association and many other organizations, including labor groups, have called on the government to set up a Royal Commission whose recommendations could form a basis for more enlightened legislation.

The Temperance Federation, while not satisfied with the present system, is not too keen on a Royal Commission. Many members of the federation fear that such a commission would recommend the sale of beer, wine and spirits by the glass.

"We're dead against any more outlets," says President Bursey. "We think the present illegal clubs should be closed and the laws strictly enforced. We favor total abstinence, but if we can't have that, then we want to hold the line."

The provincial cabinet, which inherited the problem when the Progressive Conservatives came into power in 1952, has heard both sides of the story many times and has had its own personal headaches to boot. Last year, for instance, a young PC backbencher, R. G. L. Fairweather, suggested in the House that a Royal Commission be set up. He went unanswered.

The present administration also had to ride out a storm of criticism last year after a letter to privileged clubs became public. In the letter, Lt.-Gen. E. W. Sansom, administrative officer of the Liquor Control Board, directed the clubs, in no uncertain terms, to divide their purchases between the two breweries in the province. The clubs have a permit to purchase liquor in quantity, but no licence to make sales.

Gen. Sansom, a career soldier and veteran of two world wars, retired from the Canadian Army in 1954 and the same year was appointed to the newly-created post of administrative officer of the board. Many feel he will become commissioner when the present acting commissioner, Frank J. Poirier, retires.

In his letter directing the club to purchase from both breweries rather than buy simply the beer of their choice, Gen. Sansom wrote: "It is possible that many members of the organization (the privileged club) concerned fail to properly appreciate the privilege presently accorded them. The measure of such appreciation can only be judged by the extent to which club officials are willing to co-operate with the board and managers of government stores in implementing this policy."

When questioned on the rather ominous phrasing of the letter, Gen. Sansom lightly brushed aside the whole matter. "It is just a case of fair play," he said. "We are trying to even things up."

In New Brunswick, the man-on-the-street is certain the present situation can't go on. Sooner or later, he believes the government will introduce legislation more fitted to today's customs and attitudes. Meanwhile, many political observers believe the government will get off the hook by appointing a Royal Commission, thereby relieving itself of some of the responsibility of eventual changes.

But one thing is certain. There isn't much chance of a change this year. Premier Hugh John Flemming has hinted pretty strongly that he will be calling a provincial election shortly, and he is too astute a politician to touch the liquor laws the year he is going to the people.

The Good Teacher

He has been hounded by politicians who worked to get him fired. Religious enemies carried evidence against him to the Vatican. But they have been unable to silence this outspoken Dominican.

CANADA is comparatively well-endowed with churches and universities, produces a fair number of efficient ecclesiastics and respected educators. But is there anyone in Canada today who really has national stature as a spiritual leader, whose voice carries above the boom of material progress? Possibly in a country so divided in faith, language and academic tradition, there can never be an assured answer. But one man has almost transcended the differences.

"Nothing shall stop us," a tubby, white-robed French Canadian told an industrial gathering, "neither slanders nor threats, no matter where they come from, for we are the children of Him Who told us not to hide our light under a bushel . . ." That was six years ago when the campaign against the Very Reverend Georges-Henri Lévesque seemed to be reaching a fiery climax.

Father Lévesque

To get him fired from his position as Dean of Social Sciences at Laval University, Premier Duplessis withheld part of the provincial grant to the university, nationalist witchhunters spread stories of Communist influence, and members of the Jesuit Order (which has been quite agreeable to burning the odd Dominican in the remoter past) carried evidence against him to Rome. Backed by the university authorities under Archbishop Roy and acquitted by the Holy Office, Father Lévesque remained at his post.

His enemies bided their time. While he was off last year, raising funds from the Carnegie Foundation for a great new research project into French Canadian life (which the provincial government had refused to support), a retirement rule was quietly introduced, with retroactive provision for the benefit of the Dean of Social Sciences. The age of public martyrs, it seems, is past and this "routine" measure caused little stir. Only Father Lévesque himself, who does not believe in hiding his light under a bushel and does believe in calling a spade a spade, scorns the niceties. "They expected to be rid of me at last." However, he has stayed on as an ordinary professor in the school which he founded eighteen years ago and made world-famous.

He comes, like most of the Quebec clergy, from "the people" — from *habitants* settled in Canada for over three hundred years.

He was born and brought up in the Lake St. Jean area, where the great aluminum development was already challenging the traditional way of life in the early twenties. His father had left an overcrowded farm to work for the railway and it was in the station in Roberval that Albert Lévesque — now Georges-Henri "in religion" — was born in 1903. "Perhaps that is why I am always on the move," he remarks with a characteristic down-at-the-corner smile.

Starting as a messenger and working up to be county sheriff, his father had somehow found the money to raise a family of fifteen and put seven of his sons through college. Albert took an Arts Degree at Chicoutimi. He was also an active playful student, keen on debates and dramatics, on skating and other sports. Then at the age of twenty he entered the Dominican novitiate, bound to a life of poverty, obedience and chastity. Reared in a profoundly Catholic atmosphere, Father Lévesque never had any doubts.

He became a priest in 1928 and two years later took his doctorate in theology, the prerequisite for the followers of Aquinas in the Order of Preachers. The same year he was off to study social science at the University of Lille and to explore, in the vacations, such wider fields as the International Labor Office in Geneva. On returning to Canada, he taught philosophy and economics at the Dominican College in Ottawa and at the universities of Montreal and Laval. At Laval he attracted the attention of the late Cardinal Villeneuve, Chancellor of the University. In 1938, he established at the Cardinal's instigation, the School of Social Sciences, organized into integrated departments of sociology, economics and social

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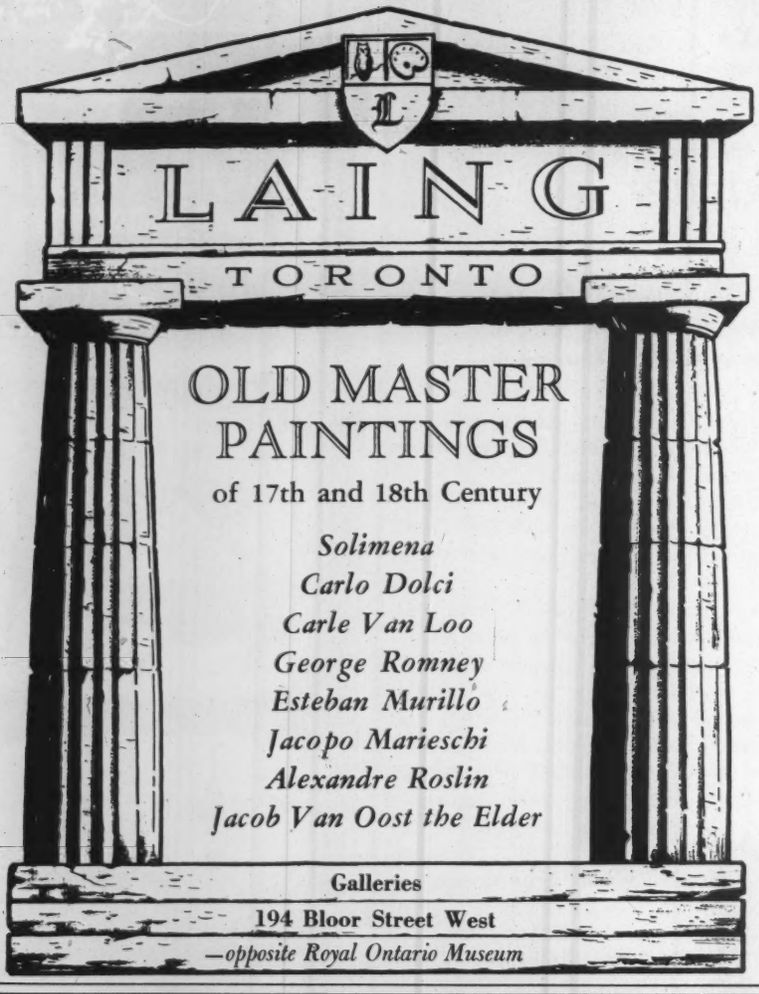

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work, together with a social research centre and an adult education service. He works with and through an elite—"but we must bear in mind that the age in which we are living is the age of the masses".

Father Lévesque was not long in carrying his ideas out of the lecture-hall into the lives of the people. In 1939, he founded the Quebec Co-operative Council which, under his presidency, united the efforts of all the rapidly-expanding co-operatives that form such a distinctive feature of the Quebec economy and of Quebec social life. The same year he joined the permanent committee of educators in the province and endeavoured, less successfully, to introduce his liberal and scientific ideas into a traditional educational system.

"In Quebec there is too much authority," he says, "while in the rest of Canada there is, perhaps, too much liberty for the pupil." It is characteristic of him that he adds: "It is always better to err on the side of liberty". And in his own faculty, he insisted on full intellectual freedom, even inviting courses by well-known Protestant lecturers in the citadel of Catholic orthodoxy and providing studies of Marxism "for the battle of ideas". He criticizes the contemporary effectiveness of much of the moral teaching carried on in Catholic schools, as well as the deficiency in scientific training. At the same time, he upholds the traditional view that the classical colleges ultimately prove a better grounding for advanced studies than the high schools, colleges and first-year university courses of other Canadian provinces.

During the Second World War he was a member of several industrial councils set up by the provincial government and sat on the Canadian Youth Commission. He was one of the few priests who publicly espoused the cause of the Free French from the outset, in opposition to the prevailing partiality for Pétainist ideas. Hence, almost by definition, he was for full participation in the war effort. In this unpopular line, he received in 1943 an encouragement from his Order which gave him the honorary title of Prédicateur-Général.

It was only some years after the end of the War, however, that the real showdown took place. The events are so recent and the background so complex that it is probably unwise to comment. But three inter-related factors can be recognized. First, there was the reaction of the provincial government, now supported by powerful business interests, to the growing problems of rapid industrialization in Quebec. Father Lévesque was out of the country when the "illegal" Asbestos strike took place—and led to the removal of Archbishop Charbonneau of Montreal, who had publicly supported the strikers. But he had been sympathetic both to the

new and bolder policies of the Catholic Confederation and to co-operation with the two big international unions which had entered the province.

Secondly, there was the renewed deterioration of relations between Quebec and Ottawa. The fact that Father Lévesque and some of his graduates were influential in Ottawa only increased their unpopularity with the Quebec Government. The social measures which they were championing clearly involved a degree of Federal support, if not intervention, which was anathema to the nationalists. Thirdly, the conservative wing of the Quebec Church was encouraged by a swing in the pendulum within the Roman Church as a whole, precipitated possibly by the fear of Communism, which was to result in a general tightening of Church discipline, the disapproval of such advanced social movements as the French worker-priests and less accommodation of the Protestants in practical co-operation and in doctrinal matters.

It was on this point of "non-confessional" co-operation that Father Lévesque was summoned to Rome. He had advocated and, indeed, practised collaboration with Protestants in co-operatives and unions. In the end, he won his case against the charges of "neutralism". But he is not, it would seem, very happy about the prevailing views in Vatican circles, and awaits a more liberal turn of events. "If those whose business it is at all levels, to look after the common welfare," he once wrote, "do not have the courage to carry out peacefully the profound social and economic reforms demanded, then let them prepare to answer before God and before history, for the catastrophe which their culpable omission will have prepared."

Against Duplessis himself, his outspoken criticism has earned him the censure of the university authorities on more than one occasion. To Father Lévesque, the Quebec Prime Minister is a man who has wasted and abused great potentialities for good. "He might have been a great statesman."

Over the years, Father Lévesque has continued to give a course of lectures at the School of Social Sciences entitled *"la morale et la technique de l'action"*. With his dramatic eloquence and persuasive scholarship, he has been a magnet and an inspiration for a whole generation of students from different fields. Many of them have gone on to influential positions in the life of a rapidly changing society. But there is not, it seems, a "Lévesque bloc" of political disciples as his opponents sometimes allege. He has no political formula and his ideas, taken out of the context of their specific application, would appear to someone in the Anglo-Saxon tradition, rather abstract. Attached, no doubt, to the eternal verities,

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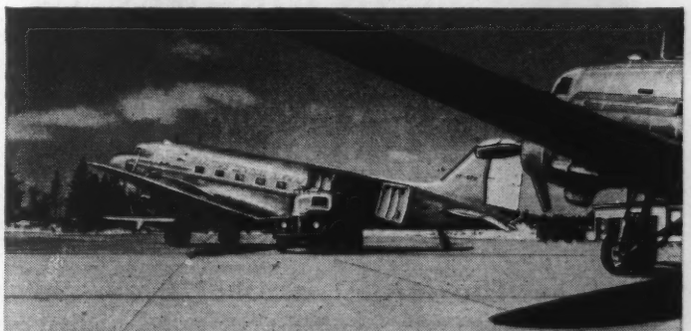

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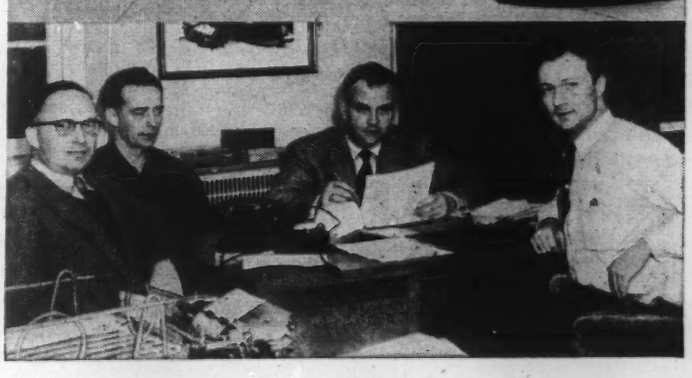

Officers of MCA Credit Union chat with Personnel Manager W. F. Gaudet, in centre. In the Western Hemisphere there are nearly 20,000 credit unions, with 10,000,000 members enjoying easy, profitable savings and low-cost loans right where they work.

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he is not averse to repeating his speeches.

Not the least of Father Lévesque's problems—and achievements—lies in the daily task of combining what has increasingly become, in effect, the routine of a busy North American executive with the "rule" of a religious order instituted in the Thirteenth Century. Fortunately, the Canadian Dominicans seem reasonably adaptable. And Father Lévesque, who makes do with six hours' sleep, who attends to his devotions and observes as far as possible the traditional fasts, is unreasonably resilient. There is, too, a psychological aspect of the problem. And he admits that though he is always glad to get back for a time to the calm of his Quebec monastery from a week-end in the Royal York Hotel at Toronto or from a month's babel in the East (he was co-director of the World University's international seminar in India two years ago), it has not always been easy to make the adjustment. He is by no means a natural ascetic.

In earlier days he was an accomplished violinist and he still entertains company with fiddle and song. One of his favorite reading interests is the history of painting and he is fond of walking by himself in the solitude of the virgin forest. "And yes, I have another pastime," he adds, lowering his voice. "I like to fish." (As one notices he does not like to sit still, however, this may well be a form of discipline.)

It is above all a personal influence which Father Lévesque exercises. He has always taken immense pains to understand and help his students in their problems. Especially, he tries to see that they get suitable employment. He is the friend and perhaps the spiritual adviser both of Mr. St. Laurent, who wanted to appoint him to the Senate until the Archbishop vetoed the proposal, and of the Governor-General, with whom he sat on the Massey Commission. He has, happily, some minor weaknesses—a touch of childlike vanity and a little indiscretion. But few can fail to sense in his presence a marvellous simplicity, a spiritual radiance and the profound humanism in which he believes *"aux horizons d'éternité"*. "It is to that humanism that all men are definitely called because, whether they recognize it or deny it, they are all children of God."

To the Christian teacher who was brought up on Thomas Aquinas and turns primarily to St. Paul and St. John among the saints, it is the desire for knowledge, the need for action but above all, the capacity for love, which are important. "Ah! if Canadians could only know one another more thoroughly, how much more deeply they would love one another," he exclaims, with the irresistible conviction of human experience.

The Clouded Target

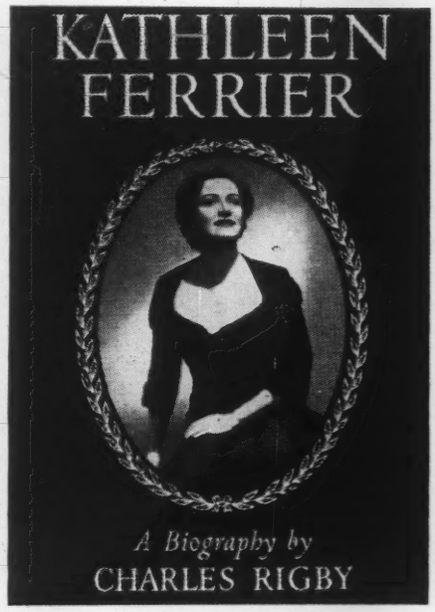
by Robertson Davies

FOR SEVERAL YEARS the writing of biography has enjoyed a somewhat bogus importance in the world of letters. Writers and readers alike seem to be agreed that it is a much worthier thing to have written a mediocre biography than even a distinguished novel. I think that this is in part owing to the passion of our age for passing judgments, and collecting facts for their own sake; further, the craft of the biographer can always point out where the judgment or the courage of the biographee failed or went wrong, and this makes the biographer seem a wonderfully astute fellow. And we live in an age when imaginative power and invention are temporarily undervalued, so that the factual men, and the passers-of-judgments, seem bigger than they really are.

This is not to say that biography, at its best, is not a fine literary form, and it is pleasant to be able to point to Donald Creighton's two volumes on Sir John A. Macdonald as a Canadian example of biography in the best sense. It is possible for us, through Dr. Creighton's work, to know Macdonald well and form our own opinions about him. Macdonald is an excellent biographee. But writers will persist in bringing out lives of people whose real work is, by its nature, difficult to assess in any decisive way, and whose acts are few and of trivial interest. I have at hand five biographies of two authors, a playwright, an actor and a singer. All have a measure of merit, but they are all about people who would elude any but the most expert biographers.

Consider *James Bridie and His Theatre*, by Winifred Bannister; the life of Osborne Henry Mavor was marked by no extraordinary incident; he existed in his friendships and in his plays; Miss Bannister can tell us nothing much about the friendships, and she relies heavily on what other critics said about the plays; except for the information that the late James Agate could be an egregious ass when confronted with a new play, this tells us nothing new or important. Bridie eludes Miss Bannister in every element which made him the most interesting British playwright since the zenith of Shaw.

Or look at *Kathleen Ferrier* by Charles Rigby; if you ever heard her sing, anything about her recalls some of that splendor, but this book is pitched in a tone of sighing regret which conveys nothing of her positive, noble spirit. Mr. Rigby, too, has not had access to facts about his subject which her sister has since made public, and as a result his book draws some misleading conclusions. He has tried hard, and produced a poor book. But could a book tell us anything of what was most important about that great singer? One gramophone record is worth twenty volumes such as this.



Jacket Design

William Charles Macready died in 1873, before the time of the recording machine, and although traditions exist of how he spoke and what he did when playing some of his great parts, we can form little notion of what his special power was as an actor. J. C. Trewin, in *Mr. Macready*, has brought great sympathy and a trained theatrical judgment to the task of making Macready real for us, and his book deserves a place in every theatrical library. We have long had Macready's *Diaries* (2 vol., edited by William Toynbee, Chapman & Hall, London, 1912), in which the great actor abused himself and everybody else with all the violence of his furiously irritable disposition, and Mr. Trewin has done much to set the accounts straight; Macready, he shows us, was as unfair to himself as he was to his contemporaries, and was by no means an irascible ogre; but it was not in his quarrels with Alfred Bunn, and in his professional acerbities that Macready existed at his finest. His daily life was a triviality compared with his genius as an actor. And of that Mr. Trewin can give us only the haziest shadow. It is not that he lacks knowledge, or skill as a writer; it is just that the subject eludes description.

Charles Carrington: Tepid.

But is even the art of the actor so resistant to analysis and description as the art of the writer? True, we have the writer's books, and can make our approach to him through those; but the biographer attempts to tell us why he wrote his books, and how, and where he found his material and inspiration. It can be done—has been done in certain instances, with magical power. To name but one, *The Road to Xanadu*, by John Livingston Lowes (revised edition, 1930) is a probing into the mind of Coleridge for which we can hardly be sufficiently grateful. But you must set a poet to catch a poet; you must have a Lowes to rummage sensitively and productively in the lumber-room of Coleridge's mind. But some writers about writers do not rummage at all. Such a life, written in the A-Gentleman-Doesn't-Ask-Personal-Questions vein is *Rudyard Kipling, His Life and Work* by Charles Carrington.

People are apt to grow very hot about Kipling, and praise or condemn him extravagantly. Mr. Carrington has meant to praise, but the effect is tepid. He had the assistance of Mrs. George Bambridge, Kipling's daughter, and it may be that a restraining and inartistic hand was laid upon him. Whatever the cause, the book is a strangely flat one to be written about such a queer, smouldering genius as Kipling, and the literary judgments, though copious and complimentary, give little notion of Kipling's quality. Which is understandable, for only another Kipling could have told us the truth or even a part of the truth about Kipling.

Mr. Carrington forbore to rummage in the mind of Kipling. In *The Moth and the*

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME

for the Year Ended 31 December 1955

(with corresponding figures for the year ended 31 December 1954)

	1955	1954
Gross revenue from operations	$63,442,639	$59,243,593
Deduct—		
Employment costs:		
Wages and salaries	$18,886,859	$18,218,699
Pension plans	1,982,648	2,012,848
Workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance	254,533	296,012
Other welfare and insurance plans	388,267	500,985
Directors' fees	27,454	27,185
Materials and outside services, etc., less administrative and general expenses charged to property account	7,172,152	8,335,774
Provision for depreciation	8,151,735	7,476,867
Required for government:		
Provision for taxes on income	8,692,988	7,212,381
Property taxes	2,301,579	2,165,170
Transportation franchise expense	437,037	490,631
Water licence fees	343,179	327,882
Other charges	150,452	152,821
Total operating expenses	$48,788,883	$47,217,255
Operating income	$14,653,756	$12,026,338
Add—		
Non-operating income:		
Net return from temporary investments	548,632	690,349
Profit through redemption of bonds at less than principal amount	29,472	148,741
Interest charged to construction	1,177,426	541,376
	$16,409,286	$13,406,804
Deduct—		
Interest on bond debt	5,763,976	5,355,177
Amortization of bond refunding and issue expenses and discounts, applicable to:		
Refunded issues	80,208	80,208
Outstanding issues	275,657	259,792
Net income for the year	$10,289,445	$ 7,711,627
Deduct—		
Dividends on preferred shares and stock of subsidiaries owned by the public:		
British Columbia Electric Company Limited	3,282,936	2,534,637
British Columbia Electric Railway Company Limited	50,414	49,633
Earnings for the year on Common Shares of parent company:		
Amount	$ 6,956,095	$ 5,127,357
Per share outstanding at year-end	$2.05	$1.62

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF EARNINGS EMPLOYED IN THE BUSINESS

for the Year Ended 31 December 1955

(with corresponding figures for the year ended 31 December 1954)

	1955	1954
As at the beginning of the year	$ 9,926,544	$ 8,659,378
Add—		
Earnings on Common Shares of parent company per Consolidated Statement of Income	6,956,095	5,127,357
	$16,882,639	$13,786,735
Deduct—		
Expenses relating to changes in share capital of parent company:		
Conversion of Class "A" and Class "B" Shares into Common Shares	—	91,276
Fees to increase authorized share capital	—	31,500
Issue of additional Common Shares	27,169	—
Commission and expenses on issue of Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares of British Columbia Electric Company Limited	536,894	582,639
	$16,318,576	$13,081,320
Deduct—		
Dividends on Common Shares of parent company	3,760,989	3,154,776
As at the end of the year	$12,557,587	$ 9,926,544

Note: Copies of the complete Annual Report may be obtained by writing British Columbia Power Corporation, Limited, 425 Carrall Street, Vancouver 4, B.C.

Star Aileen Pippett has rummaged to the best of her ability in the mind of Virginia Woolf. But in all attics there are trunks that only very strong investigators can move, and locks that wait for the investigator who knows where to look for the key. Mrs. Pippett is not particularly strong, and she has not found many keys. Because Virginia Woolf was a woman of extraordinary sensibility, Mrs. Pippett has approached her somewhat as a timid nurse approaches an invalid, on tiptoe and with an anxious smile; more noise and a firmer approach would not have harmed the subject. But this must be said for Mrs. Pippett; she writes out of a great love and a profound admiration, and these are good, if not wholly sufficient, qualities in a biographer. These qualities have provided her with the insights she is able to share with us; these qualities have given her book a character which we can respect.

My point in these chilly reflections on five books of varied merit is surely clear: the lives of creative and interpretative artists do not lend themselves readily to biography, and it is of people in this group that the greatest number of bad biographies is written. To have admired a singer whom you heard often, or an actor who died before you were born, does not mean that you can convey even what your subject means to you, far less any lasting and objective opinion. To have ferreted out the details of an author's life, or to have received great personal inspiration from her work, does not mean that you have penetrated the inner closet of the mind where the great books came to birth. A novelist of decent attainment is far moré truly a writer than a biographer on this level. With the biographer of superior abilities, who takes a subject who is amenable to comprehensive biographical treatment, I have no quarrel; nothing, indeed, but admiration. But let us be a little more critical in our approach to the flood of "lives" and "appreciations" which miss the mark because the mark lies behind a cloud, stubbornly resistant to investigation.

James Bridie and His Theatre, by Winifred Bannister—pp. 252, index and photographs—*Rockliff—$5.25.*

Kathleen Ferrier, by Charles Rigby—pp. 189—index and photographs—*McGraw-Hill—$3.50.*

Mr. Macready, by J. C. Trewin — pp. 249—index and illustrations—*Clarke, Irwin—$3.75.*

Rudyard Kipling, His Life and Work, by Charles Carrington—pp. 520—index and photographs—*Macmillan—$5.00.*

The Moth and The Star, by Aileen Pippett —pp. 368—index and frontispiece—*Little Brown—$5.75.*

Hollywood's Show Window

by Mary Lowrey Ross

OVER THE YEARS Hollywood's Motion Picture Award has developed in scale and significance till it has become almost as complex a phenomenon as a presidential election. There is the jockeying for position among the major studios. There are the advance polls, the publicity campaigns, the whispering campaigns, the endless speculations from informed sources.

In its final spectacular phase, however, the Academy Award event is more like the republican equivalent of a coronation. The Cadillacs substitute for the state coaches, there are twelve-dollar plates instead of reserved cathedral seats.

Ernest Borgnine as Marty.

There is inevitably a high rhinestone glitter to these proceedings; but it shouldn't blind us to the fact that the winning of an Academy Award is a solid achievement. For if you look back over its long record you will find it hard to discover a single instance in which the Motion Picture Academy has conferred its Oscar on a meretricious performance of a mediocre picture.

Every film, good or bad, is the work of many hands. But it seems to be the mark of a fine picture that it contrives, through some subtle magic of co-ordination, to look like the work of one integrated talent. This was true of *The Country Girl,* of last year's Award winner *On the Waterfront* and even of 1953's *From Here to Eternity,* which took a sprawling, indignant novel and gave it a tragic unity.

The cinema is inescapably a synthetic medium. The trick apparently is to make the synthesis so smooth, balanced and uncompeting that every element blends, like the fused parts of a fine orchestra. This is not an easy achievement, since a star of high vitality and versatility can easily pull a fine film off balance, as Anna Magnani did in *The Rose Tattoo.* All by herself, Magnani is a one-woman orchestra of emotion, and as long as she is on hand everything goes magnificently and almost everything is Magnani. But when she disappears the music stops.

It is interesting to watch a gifted player like Magnani running away with a picture. But it is more satisfactory on the whole to watch a film like *Marty,* or *The Country Girl* in which everyone is at his very best, and the whole contrives to be something better than the sum of all the parts.

Obviously there must be some shared excitement that runs through the making of any superior film, a contagion of enthusiasm which infects everyone from camera man to producer. This would explain why a single award-winning picture usually picks up half-a-dozen extra citations. It also explains why supporting players who carry off an Oscar in Award-winning films, are rarely able to give as good an account of themselves in less stimulating pictures.

The same unhappy reversal can overtake even the most accomplished star. Shirley Booth, for example, was unforgettable as the frowsy, exacerbating heroine of *Come Back Little Sheba,* an award-winning role; but she was almost negligible in a subsequent little soap opera entitled *About Mrs. Leslie.* It was instructive to watch the gifted Miss Booth in her attempt to enliven this sodden material—instructive but dispiriting, as though one were watching someone trying doggedly to strike a light from a box of wet matches.

No doubt we will always have films of the *About Mrs. Leslie* type. But producers who are adventurous enough to experiment outside the accepted patterns have always had at least the tacit encouragement of the Motion Picture Academy. Nothing may come of the attempt. But the Annual Academy Award at least makes the gamble worthwhile. In fact, the Academy has probably done more to advance the standards of Hollywood production than the critics who have been belaboring the Industry for years. For if the critics represent the stick, the Academy represents the carrot. It is a splendid carrot, involving high prestige and solid financial returns and thus much more persuasive.

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Puzzler

by J. A. H. Hunter

"HE'S A FINE young man," said Bill, as his friend's son left the room, "but I've known you three years, so how come we never met before?"

Bert smiled: "He's been over in Europe most of the time, studying," he replied, "but now we hope he'll stick around for a while."

"What about going in with you?" asked Bill. "I know you'd like it."

Bert nodded: "I sure would, and I've offered him a partnership when he's thirty."

"And how old is he now?" inquired Bill.

For a moment there was silence, and then his friend answered in truly Bertian style: "When I'm double his present age, not counting odd months," he said, "he'll be two-thirds as old as the reverse of what my age will be then."

And it was only after he was back home that Bill figured out the proper answer to his question. What do you make it?

Answer on Page 30. (19)

Chess Problem

by 'Centaur'

A FEW two-movers, all the work of Italian composers, are on hand from a memorial tourney to the great Alberto Mari. We select No. 137 below, by a composer of world repute, as the difficult change mechanism presents a complete switch from Grimshaw mutual interference to self-blocks. There is an additional change-mate after R-Kt2.

So far as we know, the award in this tourney has not yet been made. Mari died on August 23, 1953.

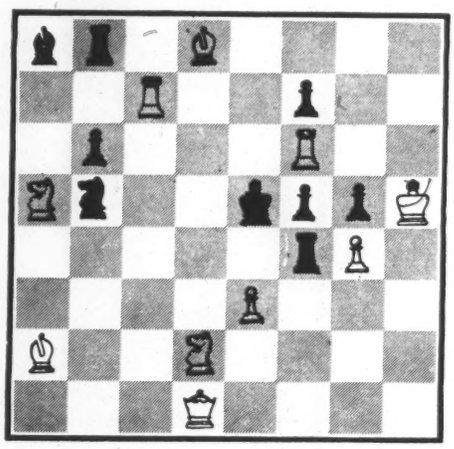
Solution of Problem No. 136.

Key-move 1.R-B1, waiting. If RxR; 2.K-Kt2 mate. If B any; 2.QxBP mate. If BP any; 2.Q-Q6 mate. If P-Kt5; 2.Kt-Kt2 mate. If Kts any; 2.Kt(4) mates accordingly.

An extremely subtle mutate key-move.

Problem No. 137, by O. Stocchi.

Black—Nine Pieces.
White—Ten Pieces.
White mates in two.



Tease Served

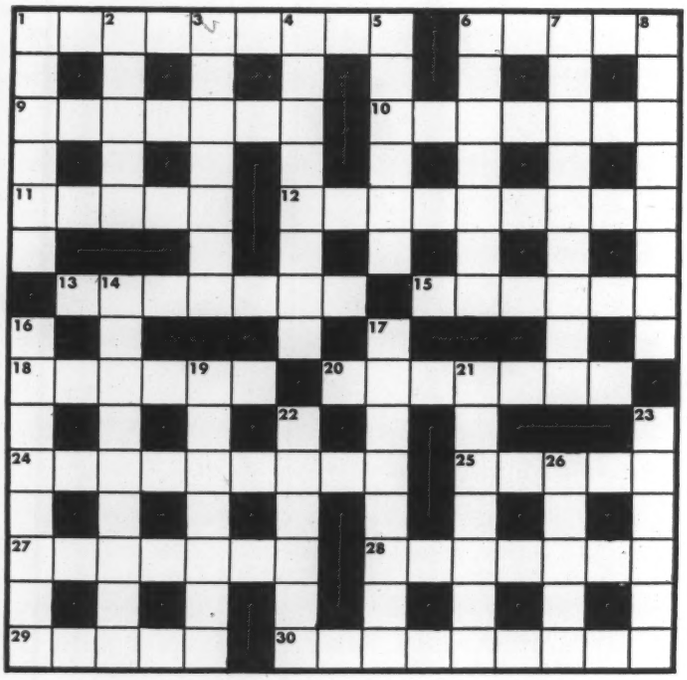
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1 Canticles are part cant and ..... (9)
6 Step on it, sir, and turn at the middle. (5)
9 Entertained by a Russian full of wind. (7)
10 It offers an opening for composers. (7)
11 Resinous extract from fuel emigrants introduced. (5)
12 Chinese soup. It may have been a lark to make it. (5, 4)
13 I'm going to explore it. There's no way out! (7)
15 Forswear underwear; you'll find they both do. (6)
18 Unwary, perhaps, at the airport. (6)
20 There may be times ma thought she did! (7)
24 Position for a desk. (9)
25 Looking backward he might repel. (5)
27 Give us a ring if you can't find the anagram, pop. (3-4)
28 Bound to get this going to sea. (7)
29 They brought fame to Gilpin and Revere. (5)
30 A record find? (9)

DOWN

1 There's always steak at his house. (6)
2 This fellow, for small change, will bring color to your cheeks. (5)
3 Not a testament to good health, it appears. (3, 4)
4 The wife of Sir Christopher Wren? (4-4)
5 Decapitated he burps, writhing in splendid fashion. (6)
6 Product of parents who stepped out? (7)
7 A muse meant this to me. (9)
8 One who does must have been in and out before. (2-6)
14 How the doctor referred to his male patient, now well after quick attention? (9)
16 When 6A swallows ale, it's just the opposite. (5, 3)
17 Nips for children? (4, 4)
19 Passages as Neveu fiddled with them? (7)
21 Mr. Brown of South Africa? (7)
22 Did one who met this end go out like a light? (6)
23 So lucky for Robinson he didn't arrive on the thirteenth. (6)
26 Tolstoy coupled it with its opposite. (5)



Solution to last puzzle

ACROSS

1 Madam
4, 6 See 21
9 Beanstalk
10 Rated
11 Lunacy
12 Annually
15 Drill
16, 18 See 21
20 Omen
21, 32, 6, 34, 4, 30D, 18, 6, 34, 16 Jack Sprat could eat no fat, his wife could eat no lean
22 Blind
24 Platters
27 Albert
30 Hedge
31 Trade Fair
32 See 21
33 Shy
34 See 21

DOWN

1 Mabel
2 Drainpipe
3 Musical
4 Fear
5 Token
6 See 14
7 Until
8 See 29
13 Yield
14, 6 Flea circus
15 Droop
17 Arks
19 Itinerant
22 Believe
23 Street
25 Alder
26 Rites
28 Torso
29, 8 Katydid
30 See 21 (386)

OTTAWA LETTER

Strange Silence

by John A. Stevenson

MEMBERS of the St. Laurent administration evidently take no stock in the theory that counter-attack is an effective form of defence, for they have shown a strange passivity in the face of sustained attacks upon their policies in Parliament. In his defence of his legislation about wheat, the Hon. C. D. Howe got little assistance from his colleagues, and a suspicion prevails that their apathy was due to a preference for straight financial advances on wheat stored on farms, which Mr. Howe would not countenance.

At intervals Liberal backbenchers have arisen to answer the flood of criticism pouring from the Opposition's benches, but the interventions of Ministers have been few and far between. It sometimes looked as if they felt incapable of meeting the arguments of the Opposition and were ready to let their own cases go by default.

The most remarkable feature of this Ministerial torpor has been the parsimonious economy in words of the Prime Minister, unmatched by any of his predecessors. It has always been regarded as the traditional duty of the leader of a Government to offer some decisive guidance to his party at an early stage in important debates, but Mr. St. Laurent either rates the debating capacities of his followers so high or feels such a contempt for the abilities of the Opposition that only rarely does he see any need for his personal intervention.

There is something abnormal about the persistent reticence of a Prime Minister in debate on a resolution, which he himself had sponsored. It proposed the appointment of a select committee to consider such of the estimates as might be referred to it. The Hon. Walter Harris later disclosed that the departments whose votes were to be examined were those of Labor, National Health and Welfare, National Revenue and the Post Office.

The parties in opposition proceeded to attack the proposal on a variety of grounds, their main arguments being that the committee should be given a free hand to select the estimates to be examined and should be empowered to summon witnesses and call for relevant documents. For their case they found effective ammunition in the procedure followed at Westminster since 1912, when Lloyd George, as Chancellor of the Exchequer,

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Buying securities on tips, on rumours, without examination, or buying on the advice of uninformed people, very often causes many an investment headache. Better Business Bureaus are kept busy, Securities Commission officials look into innumerable complaints, and securities are purchased which sometimes turn out to be . . . "not what I thought."

Before you invest, investigation is good common sense. *After* you invest, investigation is also good common sense. "See your dentist twice a year" is not propaganda . . . it is preventive dentistry. Most people think it good business to check trouble before it starts or, at least, before it becomes serious.

To have your investment adviser check your securities at regular intervals makes sense too. Conditions change, industries change, markets change. To "put them away and forget them" is not good . . . it's not good for teeth, and it's not good for securities.

Our organization is equipped to help you investigate *before* you invest and . . . *after* you invest, to help you by regularly checking your securities to see that your funds are working to best advantage and to see that they are doing for you what you want done. Any of our offices or representatives will help you . . . drop in or write, whichever is more convenient.

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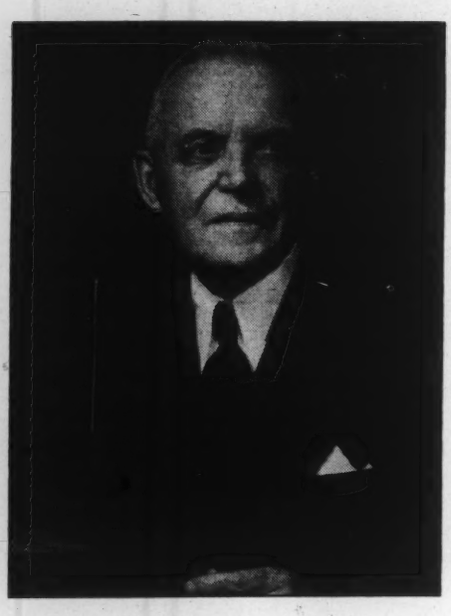


The PM: Husbanding his energy?

initiated the establishment of a committee on estimates. These British committees have had a free hand to choose the estimates, to call as witnesses for examination the heads of departments and branches and to demand the production of records and documents. As a result, they have functioned with efficiency and great profit to the country for 44 years.

But the committee on estimates planned by the Canadian Government is a pale shadow of the British committee. It will only be authorized to investigate the votes of such departments as the Government in its wisdom selects; it will lack the power to call civil servants as witnesses and to insist upon the production of records and documents. Last year, when this committee was inaugurated, there were constant rows, when members from the parties in opposition protested that their efforts to make an effective examination of votes were continually frustrated by the obstructionist tactics of the Liberal majority.

It is hard to understand why the Canadian committee on estimates should be denied the powers that enable the British committees to function with efficiency. If there are any valid reasons for the denial, surely it is the bounden duty of the Prime Minister, who sponsored the resolution, to expound them to the House and make out a convincing case for them. But even when the Hon. George Drew made a personal appeal to Mr. St. Laurent to favor the House with his views, the Prime Minister preserved an obdurate silence, which represented a deplorable abdication of the proper functions of parliamentary leadership.

Ministers are now easier in their minds than they were a month ago as they feel that some favorable breezes are now blowing behind their ship.

Under the stimulus of mounting productivity, the yield of the Federal revenues has in recent months been running well ahead of estimates, and Mr. Harris has now a prospect of seeing the predicted deficit of $160 million cut in half. In some sections unemployment is quite serious but still considerably lower than a year ago, and the huge program of new capital investment promises to reduce it to manageable dimension as soon as outdoor work is generally resumed. Deals with Russia and Czechoslovakia for quite substantial sales of Canadian wheat, and heavier buying by other European countries, in which such crops as were sown last fall have been badly damaged by severe winter weather, will relieve the blockade of wheat in the elevators. There will be room for larger deliveries of their 1955 crop by the prairie grain-growers, whose clamor for succor may lessen.

Still, the Government need not be idle for lack of difficult problems to solve. Lt.-General Simonds, former Army Chief of Staff, has been attacking the inadequacy of our defences, and now Dr. O. M. Solandt, former chairman of the Defence Research Board, has stated that for effective defence against inter-continental missiles, Canada must have similar weapons, and that most of the huge sums spent on expensive aircraft has gone down the drain. Accordingly a drastic revision of our program of defence seems essential and it will not come cheap.

Both Dr. Solandt and his successor, Dr. A. H. Zimmerman, have lately delivered solemn warnings that Russia is training a much larger corps of expert scientists in proportion to her population than any of the western democracies will possess, and that there is an urgent need for equipping our universities to remove this dangerous handicap. The Government remains curiously apathetic about the problem.

ONE PREVALENT theory in Ottawa is that the Prime Minister has become completely bored with the parliamentary conflict and, finding it a severe strain, wants to husband his energies for his administrative tasks. Under the British system, however, leadership in Parliament is one of the recognized duties of a Prime Minister.

The accusation, now being freely made by the Democratic party in the United States, that Dwight D. Eisenhower proposes to be a half-time President for the next four years, may find an echo in Canada at the next general election unless Mr. St. Laurent mends his ways.

Is Consumer Credit Too High?

by Logan MacLean

THE RECORD volume of consumer credit established in Canada during 1955 has caused sharp disagreement among economists. Some of them believe that credit has been over-extended and now threatens the soundness of the economy. The others see no danger. The truth, as usual, probably lies somewhere between the two positions. With the economy expanding, there is no immediate danger. A recession in business (now unlikely) could be made more serious by the weight of credit.

At the start of a boom, consumer credit boosts purchasing power, helps to put men and machines back to work. Late in a boom, when production barely matches demand, it becomes an inflationary influence. When business lags, the money needed for payments must be subtracted from purchasing power. In theory, credit emphasizes cycles in business but does not cause them.

The graph on this page shows the steady increase in the earnings, savings and credit of Canadians. The growth of credit is not out of line with the others. What is not, and cannot be, illustrated is what proportion of the savings is contributed by those responsible for the bulk of the credit. This was the warning of James Muir, president of the Royal Bank of Canada, earlier this year:

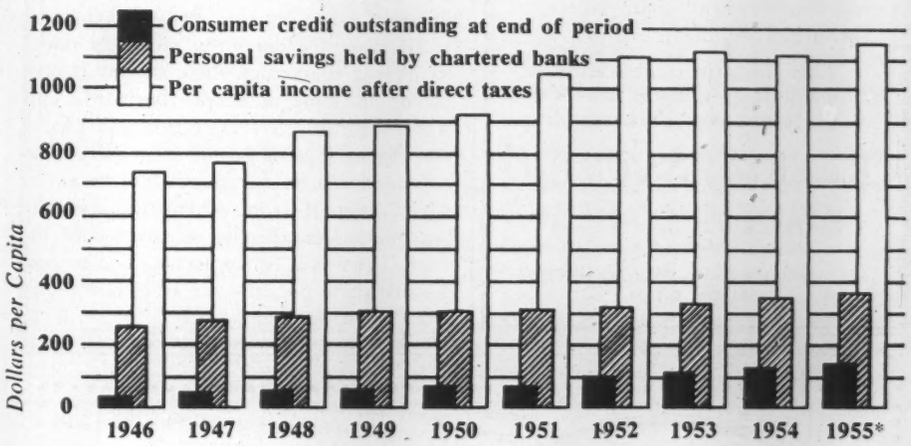
"Consumer credit . . . is an essential part of our modern economy. But, like all good things, it can be carried to extremes. For the individual, to live in constant heavy debt is to live in bondage; and the burden of debt is usually the greatest for those who can afford it least . . . There need be no harm in this provided the consumer loan is itself financed out of saving—the consumer then borrows in order to spread his own saving over time. But if a great rise in consumer loans is financed through bank credit expansion we have an expansion not of short-term, self-liquidating credit but a long-term loan paid back only over a long period, and a consequent expansion of the money supply."

Money for borrowing became tighter late in 1955, following three successive increases in the bank rate. With Federal legislation proposed to restrict the interest charges on small loans, finance companies can be expected to be more concerned with their customers' ability to repay. Moreover, automobiles account for a major proportion of the outstanding credit, and leaders in the auto business expect sales, while good, to be down from last year's record total. All these factors will have a restraining influence during 1956.

Last year, consumer expenditures increased by 6 per cent over the previous year. They were supported by a gain of nearly 7 per cent in income — the employed labor force grew by 5 per cent and the average weekly earnings of non-agricultural workers by 3 per cent. The increase in credit (and the resulting increase in consumption, particularly of durable goods) was handled without any surge in the cost of living. There was, therefore, no serious inflationary effect.

Conclusion: With the economy as buoyant as it is and with potent factors of continuing strength, with the mild restraints already in force or in prospect, consumer credit has not yet reached the point of being an immediate danger. Any sharp curtailment would probably be more damaging than continued, controlled expansion.

Comparison of Income, Savings and Credit



*Estimate based on first nine months

James Muir: Bondage of debt.

Outlook for Petroleum

In the past eight years Canadian crude oil production has burgeoned and spread in remarkable fashion. Exploration and development expenditures are now at the rate of $400 million annually. In 1955 more than 2,600 new wells were completed in the West.

The progress made by this important industry, its long term outlook, and some of the more promising independent companies, are reviewed in the current issue of our Monthly Bulletin.

This Bulletin is available without obligation. Write or telephone for a copy.

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Barvue

I would appreciate your comments on the progress being made by Barvue Mines. Is there any possibility of a dividend in the near future and would you recommend it at present prices to hold for several years? —T.E., Massena, NY.

The answer to your first question is no. The answer to the second is dependent on your ability to assume risk.

Brought into production on the strength of debt financing, Barvue has paid off the large part of these debts by skimming the top from a zinc deposit in the province of Quebec. Financing was possible as a result of a contract for zinc at a premium price, but future production must be sold at lower prices on the open market.

To make the operation profitable under its altered economics, the company is proposing to mine at deeper horizons. This will enable selective extraction and raising the grade. It also means the equity buyer's approach to the project will be somewhat different from when the company was picking the berries off the top of the bush. Costs will be up. A qualified recommendation to purchase, as a business man's risk, might be made.

Pembina

I have been eyeing our new pipeline companies for some time, and particularly Pembina. I notice that they have had major increases in prices and I wonder if it is too late to invest in them?—G.K., Estevan, Sask.

As you well know, there is only a handful of pipeline companies in Canada. We must admit that price increases have been substantial as this new field of transportation developed. Keep in mind that the bulk of investment interest in Canadian pipelines has originated in the U.S. where investors have known about profit potentialities.

But sophisticated Canadians are becoming more interested. With Canada able to boast the world's longest crude oil pipeline (Interprovincial), we've something to talk about and look at.

Basically, two important factors must be considered in examining pipelines. One is the overall future of the oil industry. The other is the particular position of the pipeline and its source of supply.

Also, if you conclude that the oil industry's future is bright, major oil producers should be considered since they also have interests in pipelines as well as being in the best position to benefit from the industry's growth.

The experts expect continued expansion in the use of petroleum products with an anticipated rate of increase of about 8 per cent a year in Canada. Right now the major oil firms are planning giant expansions. Imperial Oil this year will spend some $115 million on capital projects and B-A Oil has announced a $56 million program. When that kind of money is spent, you can bet that the oil industry experts know what they are doing.

There you have the answer on the oil industry's future backed by hard money. There has been talk that atomic power will cut into oil, but world demand for energy sources won't even be scratched by atoms and one might expect all energy sources to do well. Even coal has been making a comeback.

Let's get down to specific cases. You want to know about Pembina Pipe Line. You probably couldn't have picked a better bet for the future. This is the line that is tapping the riches of Pembina field (Canada's largest oil field). This field has not yet been fully outlined, let alone fully developed. Yet this 70-mile line that carries the high-gravity crude from Pembina to Edmonton is now operating at 75 per cent of its capacity and at about half of its ultimate capacity, which has yet to be built.

The gathering system is still being built

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and eventually it is thought that the ultimate capacity of 150,000 barrels daily will be doubled by looping the line. This is expected to be done without any recourse to outside financing, since money will be pouring in as the Pembina field is developed.

However, even looking at the line on the basis of the 150,000 barrels daily, which will be reached in a few years, and allowing for a charge of 10 cents per barrel, the company should make better than $5 a share. Pipelines appear to sell at about 15 times earnings, which would indicate a price on Pembina shares of $45 in the future. Right now it is trading at about $32. However, even at $32 the stock has doubled from its 1955 low and has come up from $18 at the end of October 1955.

In view of the anticipated growth of Canada's largest reservoir of oil, Pembina holds out major promise for capital appreciation in a business that is, in a sense, almost as sound as a public utility.

Bethlehem Steel

I wonder what you think of Bethlehem Steel as a speculative investment? I am aware of the advantages of investing in Canadian company shares, but prices are so high that it seems difficult to find a high-grade stock with a fair yield. — D.N.M., Ottawa, Ont.

This is hardly a speculative investment. Bethlehem Steel is the second largest steel producer and the stock should certainly be classed as a "blue-chip". Your point that U.S. stocks might be considered more attractive than comparable Canadian issues has been bothering many an investor.

Bethlehem Steel at $157 is selling at about eight times 1955 earnings of $18 a share and yields about 5 per cent. In comparison, Steel Company of Canada is selling at about 16 times earnings and yields a lowly 2 per cent.

The question this kind of comparison raises might run something like this: Is Bethlehem selling too low, or is Steel of Canada far too high?

It can't be answered easily because of different situations in different countries. In the U.S., steel stocks generally are selling at much lower levels in relation to their earnings than Canadian issues. They are bought for investment and safety of income while Canadian issues currently are being bought in anticipation of future growth. (There is a slight suspicion that it may take many years of growth in some Canadian companies before they catch up to their current stock prices.)

Something to keep in mind is that talk is strong of possible cutbacks in steel production in the U.S. because of lower auto production. We treat this with some scepticism for, if anything, the world seems

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short of steel and many other basic products.

But the talk alone can have a depressing effect and Bethlehem and other big issues may be bought cheaper. For safety, and conservative investment, Bethlehem might well be considered by someone wanting to buy a U.S. issue.

Cassiar Asbestos

I notice that asbestos prices have been increased by some companies. It seems to me that little attention is paid to Canadian asbestos companies because the major producers are American-owned. But what do you think of Cassiar Asbestos, which is a lower-priced issue traded on stock exchanges?—S.R.K., London, Ont.

You picked an interesting situation, which has attracted some substantial foreign buying. Cassiar has been in operation only a relatively short time and still has some way to go before it can be properly assessed. But, in the light of asbestos industry developments and the way Cassiar has been brought along, it could be considered a businessman's speculation in the mining business.

The company has enough ore reserves to last it some 30 to 40 years. Its ore is of good quality and considerable research is being done on products. Last year was a rough one, with weather playing a large part in losing operations for about seven months. But bugs have been ironed out and given a few even-money breaks, the company could show a profit of about 65 cents a share this year.

At the same time, it is working to cut operating costs and is considering a hydro project which would eliminate bringing in fuel at high cost. Distance and transportation are its biggest problems, but the BC government is building a road, which will help.

One factor that adds attraction when operations are running smoothly is federal tax treatment of Canadian mines. They get a 20 per cent depletion allowance and a 20 per cent tax credit, which is general to dividends paid by any Canadian company.

In effect, if Cassiar decided to pay 40-cent annual dividends, these would be boosted to 56 cents in value to a shareholder. However, keep in mind your particular income tax bracket.

The stock at about $8.35 is well down from its $12.25 high, probably reflecting the difficulties encountered in 1955, and isn't too far above its $6 low.

In Brief

I bought stock from Peel Investment Corp. in Montreal last year and I can't get in touch with them for some information. Do you know where I can locate this firm? —I.M.G., Orillia, Ont.

The Quebec Securities Commission closed it up last summer.

Are shares bought in Longham Mines about thirty years ago of any value?—J.B.K., Fairfax, Man.

Hardly likely. The company has disappeared.

What happened to Iron Ore Reducing Co. Ltd.?—H.J., Perth, Ont.

It reduced to the vanishing point.

Could you advise as to the status of Mayflower Mine of Rainy River Ltd?—H.W., Midland, Ont.

This is a case where April rain failed to bring May flowers.

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Protection for Car Owners

by William Sclater

WHAT is good sound automobile insurance coverage? What should be the coverage limits and cost of a policy that will protect the purchaser and the public properly from any accident that may ensue from the operation of the auto?

Perhaps the best guide to the type of coverage we seek is to consider a practical case of an owner-driver in a moderate income bracket who wants to do right by other people as well as himself. The reason this particular driver is selected is because he is in the insurance business and can be presumed to have a reasonable knowledge of it to guide him. He changed his policy last fall when he turned in a 1951 car on a 1955 popular-make car.

Here is his policy on the 1951 car, which cost him approximately $59 a year. For Third Party Liability he had coverages of $100,000 for one person; $200,000 for two or more persons, and $5,000 for Property Damage.

He had spent an extra dollar and included the Passenger Hazard endorsement to protect him while driving in Quebec or in the West. In Ontario he has no liability for passengers in his car (except in the case of public hire vehicles and paying passengers), but in Quebec he can be held liable. In the West, if he is convicted of gross negligence in driving he can be held responsible also.

He has Collision insurance, with a deductible clause of $100 to keep the premium cost of this expensive coverage within limits he can afford and which, at the same time, keeps him alert against accidental collision. Along with standard fire and theft coverage he has spent $1.50 for a miscellaneous coverages endorsement to protect his car against the hazards of windstorm, hail, lightning, tornado and so on.

Now this is good, practical coverage with a sound company, which ensures that legitimate claims against him will be treated promptly and courteously, as he would hope to be treated were he in the claimant's shoes.

He changed the coverage. In place of the third party liability of $100,000 and $200,000 and $5,000 for Property Damage he made this $100,000 inclusive limits for all three. He reduced his liability for bodily injury or death to two or more persons in one accident from $200,000 to $100,000 but he increased his property damage protection to $100,000 from $5,000.

Costly, without protection.

The danger of liability here comes not only from collision with another car but from the further property damage which may ensue.

What did add to the premium on the new policy was the fact that he gave up the miscellaneous coverages endorsement and replaced it with the full comprehensive coverage so that he was completely protected against breakage of plate glass and all other hazards that come under the comprehensive. The additional premium amounted to $5 a year for this change.

Another inclusion which he ordered written into his policy was medical expense coverage for other persons in his car. While there is no legal liability, there is a moral responsibility towards other persons whom he has invited to travel with him in his car and it is comforting to know that if they do suffer injury there is a medical expense protection. In his case he purchased medical expense protection in the amount of $500 for each person. The annual premium for this amount came to approximately $3.90.

Total premium payable for the new policy is $68 per annum but the inbuilt improvements in the policy make it a very substantial instrument of protection while keeping it within a reasonable cost bracket.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Dividend No. 277

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of thirty-five cents per fully-paid share on the outstanding Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending April 30, 1956, payable at the Bank and its branches on May 1, 1956, to shareholders of record at the close of business on March 31, 1956.

By Order of the Board

N. J. McKINNON,
General Manager

BRITISH COLUMBIA POWER CORPORATION, LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of thirty cents (30¢) per share on the outstanding Common Shares of the Company has been declared payable 16th April, 1956 to shareholders of record as at the close of business on 28th March, 1956.

The transfer books of the Company will not be closed.

By Order of the Board.

G. G. WOODWARD,
Secretary.

Vancouver, B.C.
1st March, 1956.

THE TORONTO MORTGAGE COMPANY

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of $1.25 per share upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable on

2nd APRIL, 1956,

to shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business 15th March, 1956.

By order of the Board.

CHARLES J. PETTIT,
Manager.

March 8th, 1956.

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Hats With an Elegant Air

by Fern Rahmel

"THE HATS," said a fashion writer 50 years ago, "are enormous, sustaining aviaries of rare birds and acres of artificial flowers." Every family portrait album from 1906 to 1913 bears this out. Grandmother set out on a picnic, took her first motor-car ride, went calling or to the races in a hat that was flower-laden and demurely swathed about with yards of veil or organza. She fastened it securely to her fluffy pompadour hairdo with jewelled hatpins of lethal length and if it was hot and heavy, she consoled herself with the consciousness that her hat was a glorious creation and that under its shadows her face had an allure and a mystery that would have delighted Gainsborough.

The same sort of trend is evident this spring. "Hats are very definitely hats," says William J., one of the newer and most imaginative of New York designers, "I believe in trims, unusual floral designs. Bees hover over a garden of nasturtiums; tiny doves nestle on a swathe of tulle; roses bloom high. This is a season for fabulous hats and they are definitely flattering."

"You are the rose," says Mr. John. "This season your hat will be a delicious extravaganza; it will be bigger, shadier, softer and prettier than ever before. You will look for all the world like a full-

The 1906 hat shown in the top corner is curiously akin to John Frederics's new "Cork"-shaped straw above, one of his Vintage Collection for Spring, 1956. Both have bulk and deep-set crowns. The Frederics hat achieves its poised and appealing air by the texture and deft handling of its navy and white straw.

William J., whose flowered toque (right) looks like a garden of lady's slippers, is one of the youngest of New York's ingenious designers. After the war, he stayed in Paris a year to study designing and then set up his own shop, acting as janitor for the building to pay his rent.

Hattie Carnegie's signature on a hat is practically synonymous with refined elegance. This season many of her designs are like this Leghorn, over-sized straws with superbly molded brims and a discreet use of trimming, such as the single, lovely pale pink rose here. Among her more novel hats this season is the "doffer", a beret with a removable brim. If any one influence dominates her collection, it is the Oriental, her tambourine shapes and pointed crowns hinting at the coolie.

Mr. John has revived the Directoire influence for his hats this season. He calls the one shown here "Rose Romance". It is a reinforced tulle toque (his limp ones he calls turbans) in two shades of Récamier pink with bagatelle roses caught in the folds. The whole confection is so smoothly swirled that it looks as if it had been moulded on the head. He also uses chiffon and silk gauze to create that sense of fragility and romanticism that marked the closing years of the 18th century.

Lilly Daché is another designer who has returned to the 1906-1910 period for her inspiration this season. Her toques and turbans sit well forward on the brow and dip deeply around the face. Some leave the back of the head exposed to show the new brushed-back Chignon or Récamier curl cluster. Miss Daché does the picture hat, too, considering it the right complement to the stark lines of the sleeveless sheath. She uses loosely woven silk straws, printed silks and even chintz.

petalled rose above a slender stem." Besides such outrageously romantic hats, Mr. John is showing toques and turbans that are swirls of organza and gauze and georgette with flowers discreetly tucked in the folds or huge ornaments centred at the front.

Hattie Carnegie does hats of classic elegance. Her great cartwheels are light in weight and almost invariably of smooth straw. They have a distinction of line that is never cluttered with excess trim. Her collection also shows a revival of crin (horsehair). One of these is a tambourine shape, a sort of upside-down-bowl brim circled with silken petals.

Lilly Daché's hats have a Récamier influence. "An airy hat, with greater size but no weight at all," she says, "is the focal point of this Easter's millinery." "Toplofty in effect, much drapery and big, beautiful naturalistic silk flowers, the whole thing to look like a bit of cloud drifting above the face." Miss Daché sees the blue hat as the contrast note in the costume for the next fashion span, and her color range is from a palest water tint to a deep "butterfly" tone.

All the new hats fit securely over today's sleek hairdos, without the benefit of the great wads, rolls, puffs and switches that accompanied these styles half a century ago. Pins are pure ornamentation. Hats, whatever their bulk, are designed to stay put and veiling is used for effect, not anchorage. Whatever the style, they are worn straight and well forward.

All this means a return to the time when a woman chose her hat and built a costume around it. It's the first season, too, in a long time when hats are the kind around which memories and legends are woven. Who hasn't had a grandmother who didn't love to tell about "when she was young" and had a wonderful great leghorn swathed round with tulle and laden with lilac, or a sheer black horsehair with a rose flirting on its brim?

The antique hatpin in this cuffed toque by William J. is strictly decorative. Below, left, is the cloche paysanne *of Marie Christiane of Paris, a bee hive effect in honey-and-white straw and tulle.*

John Frederics did this amusing organdy shirred cloche, while the wide-brimmed, olive-green hat below, fringed in lilies-of-the-valley is by Oscar of Paris.

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Letters

Fowler Commission

. . . Mr. Fowler is Manager of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Institute and Mr. Stewart is President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce . . . The fact that both gentlemen are or have been officials of the Chamber of Commerce does not mean that they favor every resolution passed by the Chamber. Some narrowly squeak by because there is no more grass-roots organization in Canada than the Chamber which because of its diversity of interests naturally also represents a wide range of opinion.

Mr. Macdonald is obviously a protagonist of the Government-owned CBC, which is not surprising, of course, as the CCF stands for State Control in all phases of our life. Nothing could suit the totalitarian mind better than State radio . . .

TORONTO S. J. VANCE

Jail or Fine

This might be called the era of stupid do-goodism. An example is your comment on the alleged unfairness of the alternative sentence—jail or fine . . . The fact is, of course, that the person who commits a crime must be punished in some way. If he is unable to pay a fine, that is all the more reason for him thinking twice before breaking the law and deciding against it . . .

HALIFAX T. S. ROBERTSON

Editor's note: What our critic is really saying is that a man who can pay a fine need have less respect for the law than a man who cannot pay—which is absurd.

Report on China

. . . I remember when I lived in interior China thirty years ago how angry we became when a "reporter" or other individual who had visited one or two of the larger cities of China returned to America or Europe and wrote an article or sometimes a book and was quoted as an authority on China. Dennis Bloodworth and other recent reporters would have to live in China and travel throughout the huge country with its hundreds of millions of people before his opinion as to the state of the co[illegible]ion people would be worth the ink used to publish it. Just as one example, A. Liddell Hart intimated that nine-tenths of the Chinese people are cared for medically. Whence came the trained personnel to care for 450 million people? Since the foreign doctors were forced out there were only a few trained men available to either treat the sick or train others.

LANCASTER, NB. K. A. BAIRD, MD.

Disarmament

Your correspondent A. Lefebvre exhibits a peculiar type of thinking in assuming that the West should take the initiative in general disarmament. Would he throw away his gun, when facing a pack of wolves, and try "Nice doggie"? I am afraid his knowledge of even this century's history is rather shallow . . . It would be interesting to hear on what ground he places his benign trust in Russian peace desires.

TORONTO GEORGE BIRCH

Correction

In your page of pictures of people in the newspaper business, you include John Collins "of the *Montreal Star*". Should this not read "John Collins of the *Montreal Gazette*"? . . .

MONTREAL EDWARD FAIRLEY

Editor's note: It certainly should. John Collins has been a valuable member of the Gazette *staff for many years, progressing from sports layouts to distinctive and perceptive political cartooning. It was a particularly silly error for us to make—Mr. Collins used to contribute a fortnightly cartoon to* SATURDAY NIGHT.

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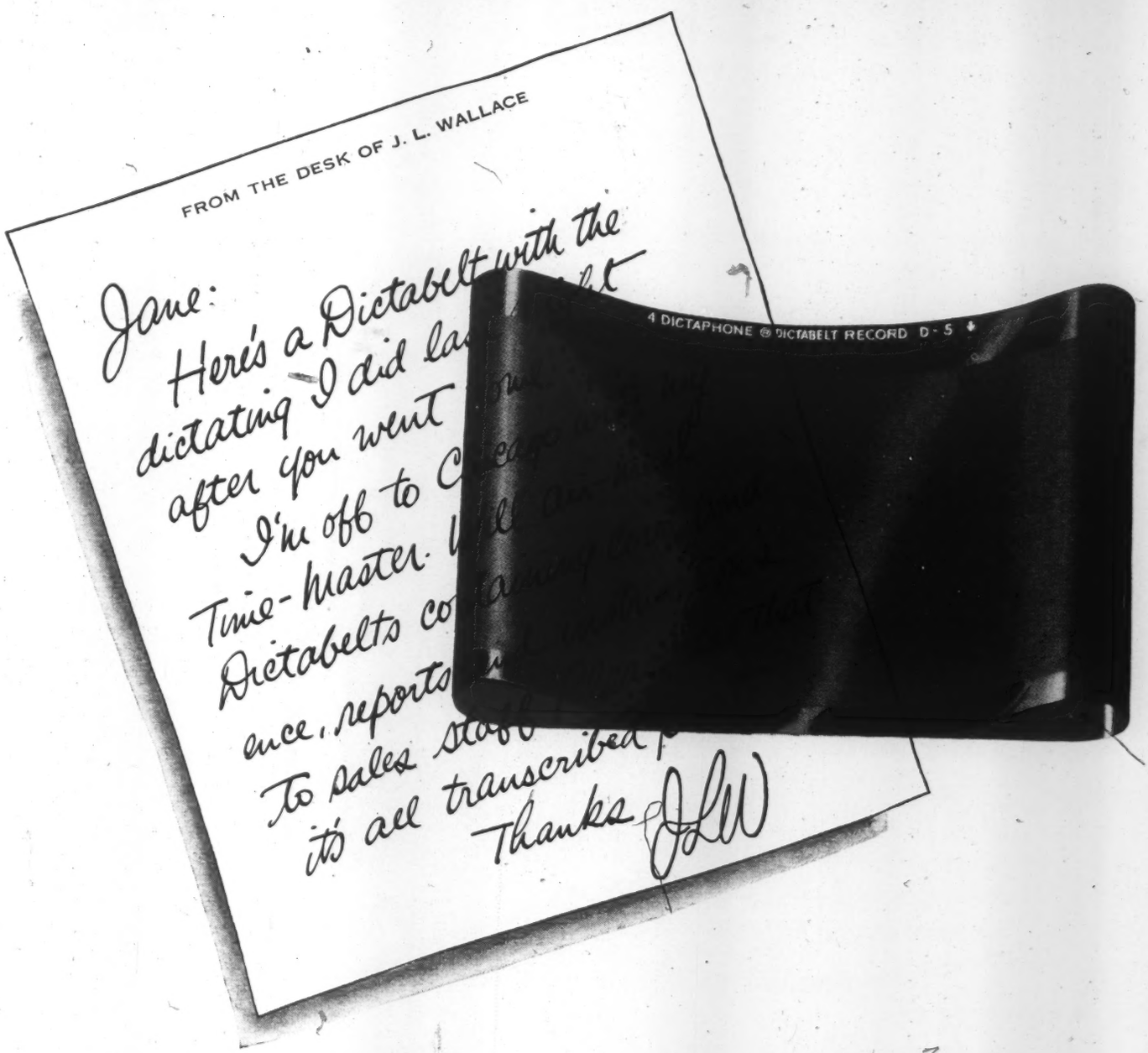

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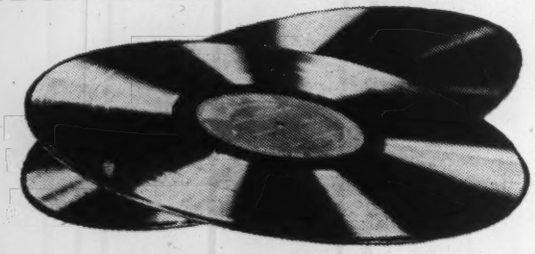

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Piano Sonata No 24 in F Sharp, Op. 78
Grant Johannesen, Pianist

BACH Toccata and Fugue in D minor
Alexander Schreiner at the Organ of the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City

DUKAS Sorcerer's Apprentice
Utrecht Symphony, Paul Hupperts, cond.

CHOPIN Fantaisie-Impromptu
R. Goldsand, Pianist

BERLIOZ Roman Carnival
Netherlands Philharmonic, Walter Goehr, cond.

MOZART Symphony No 26 in E Flat
Netherlands Philharmonic Orchestra, Otto Ackermann, conducting

BRAHMS Academic Festival Overture
Utrecht Symphony, Paul Hupperts, conducting

WAGNER Meistersinger Prelude, Act 1,
Zurich Tonhalle Orchestra, Otto Ackermann, conducting

VIVALDI Concerto in C for Two Trumpets
H. Sevenstern and F. Hausdoerfer, Trumpeters, Netherlands Philharmonic Orchestra, Otto Ackermann, conducting

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